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A study of vector-borne disease as an impact of climate change on human health

Dr. Ashutosh TripathiDOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/j.ento.2023.v11.i4a.9235>**Abstract**

Climate change is one of the most important global environmental challenges of the present century. The IPCC (The intergovernmental panel on climate change) report of 2007 concludes that climate change is projected to increase threat to human health, particularly in lower income countries. It will have implications on food production water supply, air quality, coastal settlements and human health. As two-third of the Indian population depends directly on the climate sensitive sectors like agriculture, fisheries and forests, it is bound to have an adverse impact. The changing climate can affect the basic elements required for maintaining good health: clean air, potable water, adequate food and shelter. Recently, India reported an increase in the incidence of vector-borne diseases, decrease in crop production, more frequent extreme weather events which could be attributed to changing climate. Addressing climate change will need promoting mitigation and adaptation strategies without hampering economic development, good scientific evidence and coordinated action by multiple stakeholders.

Keywords: Climate change, human health, vector-borne diseases**Introduction**

India is a large developing country, with the great Himalayas, the world's third largest ice mass in the north, 7500 km long, and densely populated coast live in the south. Nearly 700 million of her over one billion population living in rural areas directly depends on climate – sensitive sectors (Agriculture, forests, and fisheries) and natural resources (such as water, biodiversity, mangroves, coastal zones, grasslands) for their subsistence and livelihoods. Heat wave, floods (Land and coastal, and droughts occur commonly.

Malaria, Malnutrition, and diarrhea are major public problems. Any further increase, as projected in weather related disasters and related health effects, may cripple the already inadequate public health infrastructure in the country. The impact of climate change has been considerably enough to threaten human health both directly and indirectly through increasing temperatures, rising sea levels, water and food supply impacts, extreme weather events like floods, droughts, earthquakes, etc., susceptible shelter and population migration.

Direct effect of environmental circumstances may ease the diffusion of vector -borne diseases, water -borne diseases, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory allergies and malnutrition, etc. Indirect effects of climate change such as mental health problems and involuntary migration are also important. Children, the elderly and communities are living in poverty among the most susceptible of the damaging effects due to climate change. A changing climate Impacts our health and wellbeing. The major public health organizations of the world have said that climate change is a critical public health problem. Climate change makes many existing diseases and conditions worse, but it may also help introduce new pests and pathogens in to new regions or communities. As the planet warms, ocean expands and the sea level rises, floods and droughts becomes more frequent and intense, and heat waves and hurricanes become more severe.

The most vulnerable people-Children, the elderly, the poor, and those with underlying health conditions - are at increased risk for health effects from climate change. Climate change also stresses our health care infrastructure and delivery systems. Steps can be taken to lessen climate change (Mitigation) and reduce its impacts on our health and the health of future generations (Adaptations) some of these steps can yield benefits for our health, environment, economy and society at the same time.

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The federal government has called for efforts to support adaptation and mitigation of climate change to create healthier, more sustainable communities. The goals of the NIEHS climate change and human health program align with these efforts.

Review of literature

- Martens, P. And McMichael, A.J. (2002) ^[5] climate change is a significant and emerging threat to public health. The effects of climate change on human health are influenced by a variety of pathways and there may be long delays between causes and effects. Various methods have been developed for quantitative estimation of health impacts of future climate change.
- Bhadwal S. (2003) ^[1] These heat-waves will lead to increased variability in summer monsoon precipitation, with drastic effects on the agricultural sector in India.
- Schulz, A., & Northridge, M.E. (2004) ^[8] Environmental health promotion interventions should serve to disrupt the complex processes that produce social inequalities, and target issues not commonly considered within the scope of the health sector, such as poverty.
- CIESIN, (2007) WHO, (2004a) ^[10] vector-borne infections diseases, such as malaria, dengue fever, yellow fever and plague, cause a significant fraction of the global infectious diseases burden; indeed, nearly half of the world's population is infected with at least one type of vector-borne pathogen.
- Roy, S. Kand Das, Ananda K. (2007) ^[2] Trends in heavy rainfall events in India show that it has increased in the western coast and few pockets in North, central Eastern and the North East.
- Srivastav, A.K. (2007) ^[9] A significant increasing trend has been observed in discomfort indices during the last days of April and a significant increasing trend has been observed in discomfort indices, relative humidity and maximum temperature during may. Similarly, a significant increasing trend has been observed during the

second fortnight of may and first fortnight of June.

- Goldstein, R, Goldstein, K., Dwelle, T. (2015) ^[4] The physical environment is a term often used to describe the natural environment, as well as the build environment.

Overview of the health effects of climate change

Climate change affects health in many ways. This is highlighted by the world health organization (WHO) when it chose to mark 'world health day 2008' with the theme international perspectives on global environmental change: protecting health from climate change. The relationship between climate change and human health is multidimensional. The fourth assessment report of IPCC, 2007 has already identified three areas in which human health has already been affected by climate change. These are:

- (i) Alteration in distribution of some infectious diseases vectors.
- (ii) Seasonal distribution of some allergenic pollen species and
- (iii) Increased heat waves deaths.

WHO has defined a general methodology to qualify the disease burden caused by 26 risk factors at selected time points up to 2030 while climate change affects everyone, it is the world's poor who are on the front line. This section seeks to document some of the devastating impacts that climate change is having on the people of India and highlight the threat to sustainable social and economic development. Major health effects due to changing climate can be broadly classified (Figure 1) as follows:

1. Extreme weather-related health effects.
2. Air pollution-related health effects.
3. Water and food-borne diseases.
4. Effects of food and water shortages.
5. Psycho-social impacts on displaced populations.
6. Health impacts from conflicts over access to vital resources.

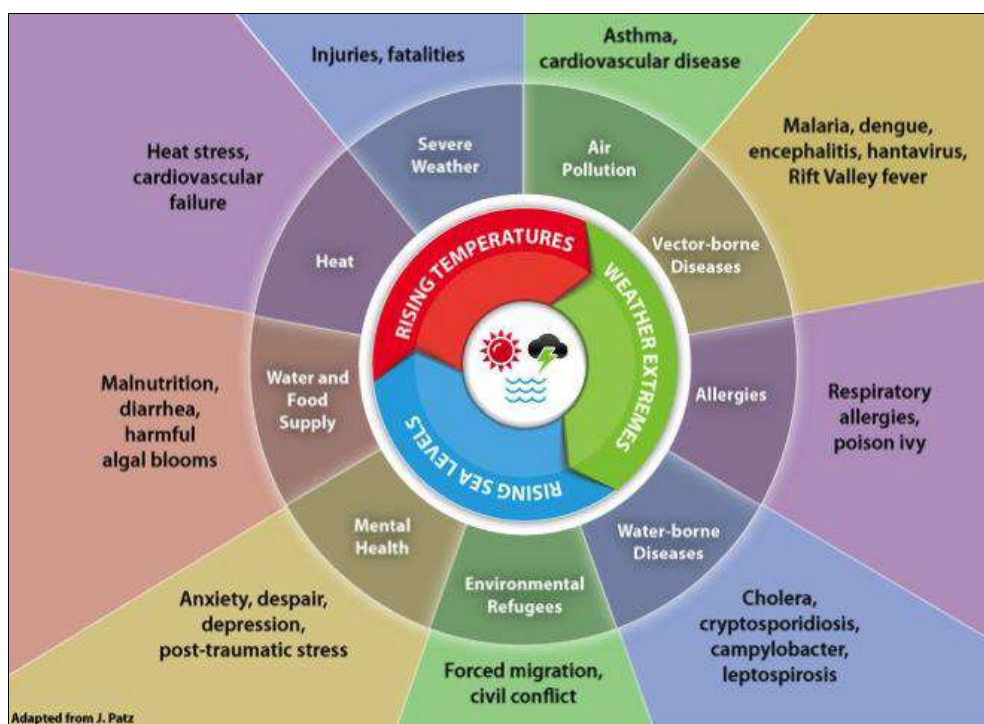


Fig 1: Impact of climate change on human health

Vector-borne Diseases

Vectors are living organisms that can transmit infectious diseases between humans or from animals to humans. Weather affects vector population dynamics and disease transmission, with temperature and humidity considered as key variables. Climatic change are known to increase the availability of water during monsoon, alter the air temperature besides other changes. Hence, there would be increase in the population of the vectors in the altered climate. Clean water is known to promote breeding of vector mosquitoes such as anophelies (Malaria), *Culex vishnui* group (JE vector) and aedas (dengue, chikungunya) whereas polluted water bodies promote breeding of *Culex quinquefasciatus* (Filariasis vector). Vector-borne diseases are currently prevalent in the tropics and sub-tropics and relatively rare in temperate zones of India.

Policy implications

Precisely at a time when India is confronted with development imperatives, we will also be severely impacted by climate change. (Climate change and India, 2008) [3] with close economic ties to natural resources and climate-sensitive sectors, India may face a major threat, and require serious adaptive capacity to combat climate change. National action plan on climate change, (2009) [6] Medical officers of health can ensure that mental health is emphasized as part of their overall responsibility to promote health in the community, with the goal of addressing health inequalities. Environmental health officers and public health inspectors, through their focus on environmental health, are in an ideal position to influence public health practice.

Managers, directors, nurses, dieticians, health promoters, dental hygienists, planners, tobacco enforcement officers, Police developers, program evaluators, psychologists and epidemiologists, among other professions, can also play a collaborative role in mental health promotion of children, the elderly and all human when they plan, prioritize and implement environmental health promotion programs and interventions. In order to address some of the predicted changes as well as those are taking place in India in an effective manner, more emphasis is required on the following policies:

- Strengthening health systems and service delivery mechanisms.
- Provision of drinking water and sanitation facility to all.
- Provision of funding for low income communities with poor sheltering and high exposure/risk to heat and cold waves.
- Educating people about climate change and climate - related diseases.

Objective of the study

- (1) To study the impact of climate change on human health.
- (2) To study the assess Of vector -borne diseases in India.

Hypothesis

Human health has been affected by climate change. We done the study at some rural level with some common vector born diseases like Dengue fever, Malaria, Chikungunya, diarrhea, Lymphatic filariasis, and encephalitis calculate its frequency in areas.

Table 1: Ratio of male, female and child

Disease	% Male patient	% female patient	% Child patient
Dengue fever	59	51	78
Malaria	68	71	88
Chikungunya	56	68	31
Diarrhea	17	21	57
Lymphatic filariasis	47	33	4
Encephalitis	11	9	36

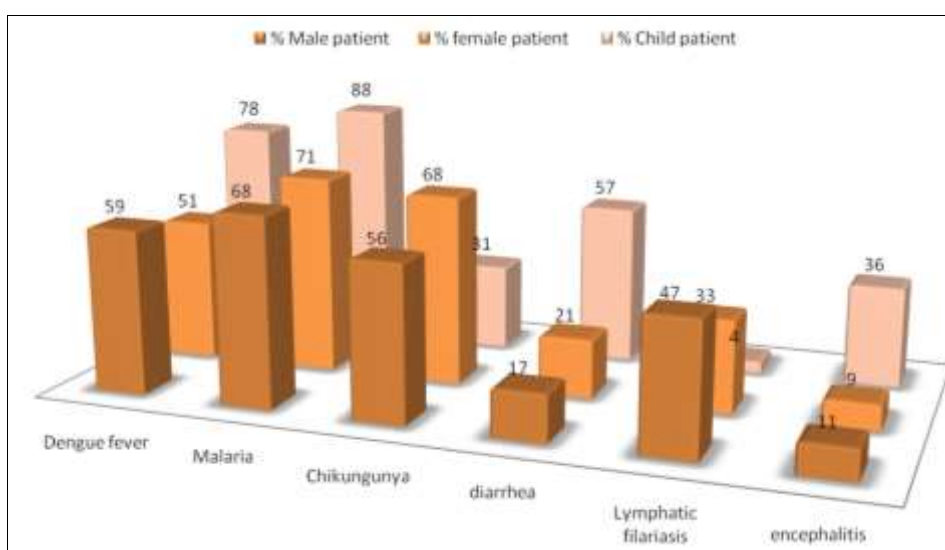


Fig 2: frequency of disease occurrence

It has been shown by the above study that Dengue fever, Malaria, Chikungunya were prominent vector borne diseases in the studied area while the diarrhea, Lymphatic filariasis

placed second after this. The selected area has lesser patients of encephalitis than other area.

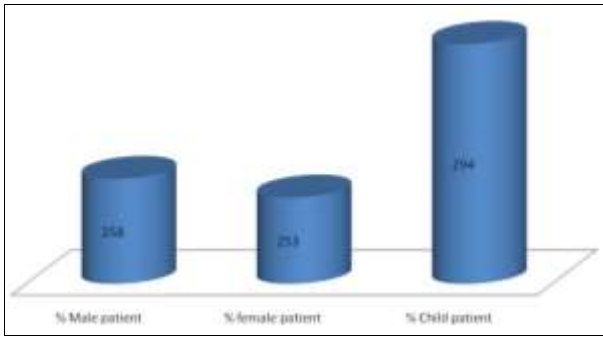


Fig 3: Affected person

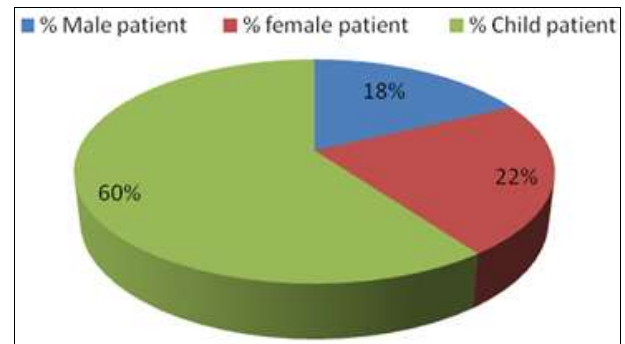


Fig 8: Diarrhea

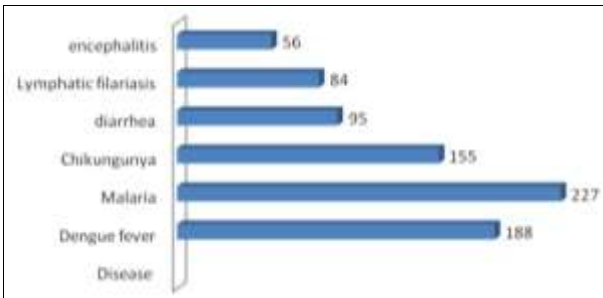


Fig 4: Prominent disease

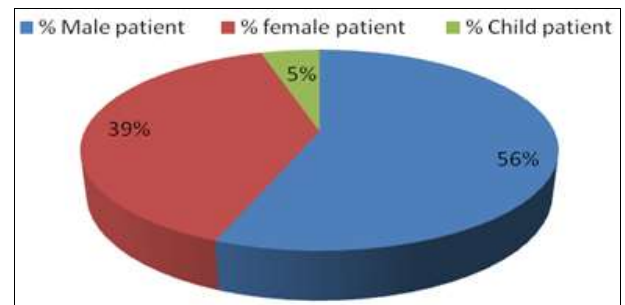


Fig 9: Lymphatic filariasis

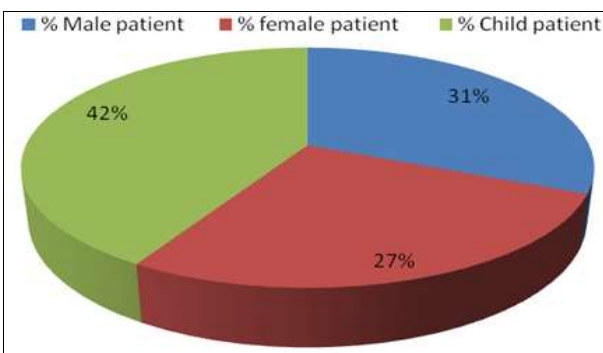


Fig 5: Dengue fever

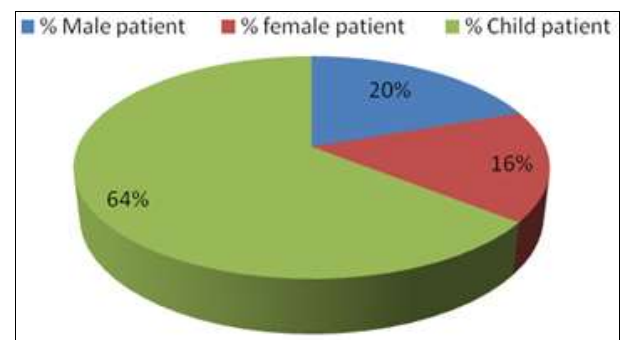


Fig 10: Encephalitis

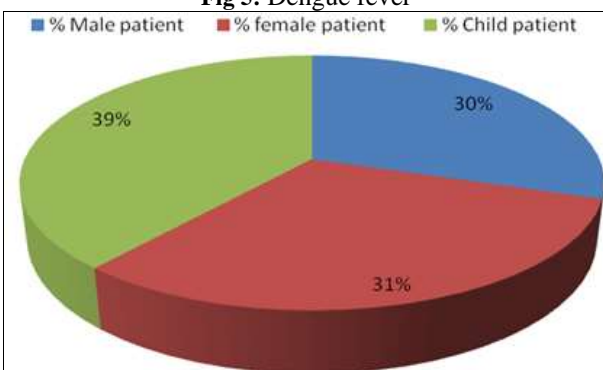


Fig 6: Malaria

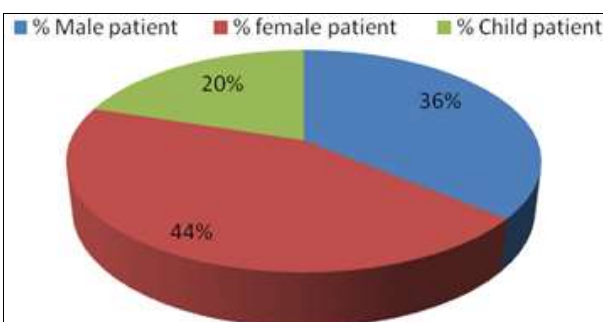


Fig 7: Chikungunya

The most affected patients were the children because of their unhygienicity and bad eating habits. It has been found that the child of the selected study area has very weaker immunity than the other two male and female the second placed were of females due to unhygienic households they were mostly come in contact with the vectors while in case of the male the more addiction towards tobacco and nicotine made them more susceptible towards many infections.

The most prominent disease found in the selected area were malaria with 28% frequency of occurring after that Dengue fever and Chikungunya has 28% and 19% frequency. While diarrhea, Lymphatic filariasis have nearly 19% of frequency of each while least occurring was encephalitis which has 7% of occurrence. So we can conclude the unhygienic water logging arise the mosquito larva which lead these vectors of leading disease.

Conclusion

Human health has always been influenced by climate and weather. Changes in climate and climate variability, particularly changes in weather extreme, affect the environment that provides us with clean air, food, water, shelter and security. Climate change, together with other natural and human, Made health and stressors, threatens

human health and well-being in numerous ways. This paper shows that linkages between climate change and human health are complex and multi-layered and predictions of the future health impacts of climate change are still uncertain. Over, India the annual mean temperature has increased in the past hundred years. Climate change is happening and emissions and emissions are bound to increase due to growing economy of India. Therefore, addressing both mitigation and adaptation is important. Even the developed nations are struggling to cope up with the challenges posed by the changing climate; India needs to put more efforts to counter the same. Considering the increase trend of impact of climate change on human health, adoption of mitigation measures like Strengthening health systems and service delivery mechanisms through early monitoring, disease surveillance, vector and disease control, and health insurance to counter the same becomes imperative.

Vector -borne diseases are one of the greatest contributors to human mortality and morbidity in tropical settings and beyond. Vector control programmes need to adapt to match the changing epidemiological patterns of new emerging threats. This will require increase Research to Develop a Sustained Approach to ecological and environmental changes in the years ahead.

Innovative, multidisciplinary investigations using environmental epidemiology to elucidate health risks posed by climate change in regions such as India are possible, but will require expanded partnerships among researchers, governments and communities so as to develop a co-benefit strategy that addresses public health while simultaneously ameliorating risks associated with climate change.

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